

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We publish this week an ably written paper on the use of lime, from the pen of a gentleman who is a practical as well as a scientific farmer, and whose success in re-suscitating and bringing into good tilth lands which had been deemed irreclaimable, gives to his opinions no inconsiderable weight of character.

We also publish from the Kentucky Farmer, a valuable treatise on the water-rotting of Hemp, and are glad to learn that considerable attention is being attracted to the subject in Kentucky, the Navy Department having determined to render all the aid in its power to foster and encourage a manufacture which may become in the course of events, of the first consequence to our commercial marine.

THE HARVEST—Our farmers have been busy in their harvest fields during the past week, and we are gratified to learn from various quarters of our own county, that a full crop of Wheat has been gathered—the Rye is considerably deficient, but the grass is very fine—the corn looks well, and should the weather continue favorable, an abundant crop may be anticipated.

We regret to learn that in various parts of Virginia the wheat crop has been extensively injured by rust; and in many fields, a correspondent writes us, will not be worth harvesting; the crop was very promising before the late rains and hot suns which immediately followed; by which the prospect has been fatally blighted. The tobacco as also the corn will be very late, the latter perhaps three weeks later than usual.

In Tennessee the accounts are very favorable for the grain crops, and the prospect for fruit has seldom been excelled; the cotton and tobacco also promise well; it is said that in the Middle and Western parts of the state the planting of the latter has been heavy beyond all former seasons.

An intelligent correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from New York, observes—

"I have read with much care all that has been said for the last few weeks in reference to the crops in all sections of the country. In spite of all croaking, and forming an opinion upon the best evidence I can find, I believe the harvest will be a productive one, and that even more wheat will find its way to market the present than in any former season. It may be, and is true, that in some sections of the country, particularly in N. York and Pennsylvania, the crop will be, compared with the past year, a short one, but the extra growth in the West will make up for all deficiency in the middle States. Around New York the country never gave better prospect of a golden harvest."

THE CUT WORM—is said to be "playing hob" with the tobacco in the neighborhood of Nottingham, Md. The Almighty in his wisdom, seems to have made nothing good or bad—attractive or odious—that he has not created

some other thing to make war upon and devour it—and man, made in his own egotism, after God's image, is of all animals, the greatest destroyer of his own species. On no subject has he exercised his ingenuity with more intense anxiety, than in devising the means of killing in the shortest time, the greatest number of his fellow-men—Then going down the scale—he kills and devours the unoffending hog—the hog the snake—the snake the toad—the toad the spider, and the spider the fly—

"But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death; where, gloomily retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce,
Mixture abhor'd!"

In the whole circle of creation there is not a being that sports with life and exterminates living things, with so much wantonness as man! Yet how vain if not arrogant to find fault with the world as we find it. Does not the uncontrolled and omnipotent power that foreknows, also foreordain all things—Is not then the confession of our ignorance, the beginning of wisdom—Submission is the duty of all—and complaint equally presumption and folly?"

"Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative wisdom, as if aught was form'd
In vain, or not for admirable ends.
Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce
His works unwise, of which the smallest part
Exceeds the narrow vision of his mind?
As if, upon a full proportion'd base
Of swelling columns heav'd, the pride of art!
A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
An inch around, with blind presumption bold
Should dare to tax the structure of the whole."

"FLY-PROOF" WHEAT—A letter to the publisher of the Farmer from J. B. Gray, esq. of Fredericksburg, Va. in regard to this wheat, so highly spoken of by Mr. Taliaferro, says, "your favor about my 'fly-proof' wheat, and I now add with equal certainty 'rust proof' is received"—Mr. Gray adds, that notwithstanding he can sell every bushel of his wheat at home, at a good price, he expects to make an arrangement with a house in this city for the supply of a small quantity.

While on the topic of Wheat, we would introduce the annexed, taken from one of the last Winchester, V. papers; it contains all the information we have upon the subject on which it treats:

Remedy for the Hessian Fly.—The following paragraph, copied from the Harrisonburg Telegraph of Wednesday, will be read with interest by growers of Wheat. If the remedy turns out to be what it is represented, it will prove one of the most important discoveries of the day:

Passing the farm of Mr. Oglesby the other day, our attention was called to a field of wheat of extraordinary promise, on which we were informed he had applied his preventative of the Hessian Fly. At a short distance from it on ground equally good, we were shown a field, where the remedy had not been applied, that was greatly injured by the fly. It would not, we thought, produce one-third part of the other field per acre. In the former field the fly has not been seen since the wheat came up, while in the latter it was visible in the fall, winter and spring. These have been the test fields for the season, and they still more conclusively satisfy Mr. Oglesby that he has made the

important discovery that must result in an incalculable benefit to the country. He has proposed to Congress that a Committee be appointed to test the remedy, and if they find that it is an infallible one, of which he has no doubt, that they will allow him a proper compensation, and then publish the discovery to the world for the benefit of all.

What is important in the matter, is, that the remedy is within the reach of every one. Mr. O. informed us that it does not cost him more than ten cents per acre.

SUCCESSFUL FEEDING OF SILK WORMS—We are gratified to learn that Mr. R. Sinclair, sr. of Clairmont Nursery, near this city, has been most successful in his attempt at feeding Silk Worms the present season. He fed half a million of worms, nearly all of which have completed their interesting labor of winding their cocoons. No mortality whatever occurred during the whole season, and but very few of them died. Nor are we less gratified to learn, that he has realized to the full, the calculations of profit contained in *Roberts' Silk Manual*, because we are aware that the statements made by the author of that work, were so made under a conscientious belief in their truth.

In announcing the pleasing result of the labors of our old friend Sinclair, we seize the occasion to congratulate our agricultural readers upon the prospect thus afforded of adding another and a most lucrative branch of husbandry to the country—a branch whose blessings and benefits we sincerely hope and believe, will, in a few years, be not only felt but acknowledged throughout our widespread land, notwithstanding the drawback it received by the speculating mania in the trees.

While on the subject we would introduce the following notice of the progress of the silk business, which we copy from an exchange paper:

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are twelve States in the Union which encourage the culture of silk by special bounties. In the Legislature of New York a similar policy has been advocated and has probably before now received the sanction of law.

We find in a Northern paper the following statements of facts relative to American Silk:

The silk of America is found to contain a fibre stronger and of a quality superior to that of almost any other country. Specimens have been examined by the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons; and other intelligent Frenchmen, both here and in that country, have examined and attest the truth of this important fact.—The cause of this superiority may be traced either to soil, or what is more probable to our fine and serene climate during summer.

Not long since specimens of American raw silk, were shown to be a very intelligent ribbon-weaver from England, and he pronounced them altogether superior to any European or India silk he had ever woven in his native country. This speaks loudly in favor of the quality of American silk, especially such as is produced in the Northern latitudes. The cocoons from which this silk was reeled, were made on the cold mountains of Litchfield county, Conn.—Silk is also successfully raised at Penobscot, Maine, in 45 deg. north latitude. In further proof of the good qualities of American silk. Mr. Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Mass., who in 1839 had power looms sufficient to turn off 4,000 yards of ribbon daily, besides machinery for sewing silks and braids, says: "I have used the silks of France, Italy, Turkey, China and Bengal, in the progress of manufacturing, and give the American the preference by twenty-five percent."

It is also an ascertained fact, that from a given quantity of cocoons, one-third more silk may be reeled than in France or Italy; and the loss of worms has not been as much in this, as in those countries.

The importation of silk goods into this country for the year ending September 30th, 1839, amounted to \$23,800,000. It is estimated that during the last ten years the United States have paid more than \$150,000,000 for silk manufactures of foreign production.

The attempts at the culture of silk in the United States have been made chiefly in the Northern States. Massachusetts paid last year in bounties to the growers of silk nearly three thousand dollars. But it will occur to every one that the climate of this latitude and farther South must be better adapted to the culture than that of the more northern portions of the country.

The imposition of a twenty per cent duty on French silks would be of great service in promoting the growth and manufacture of the article in the United States. In the whole list of our imports there is no item which can with more propriety be made the subject of such a duty. It would yield a handsome sum to the revenue; the tax indirectly levied by it would be drawn chiefly from the wealthy; and the farther beneficial result from the import would be to encourage the culture and manufacture of silk at home.

MULBERRY LEAVES FOR MILCH COWS—We published some twelve months ago, a hint to the growers of the *Morus Multicaulis*, from Maj. Jones, of Annapolis, as to the value of the leaves thereof for feeding cows. In a recent conversation with a friend from Virginia, he informed us that he tried the experiment by turning his cows into the field where his mulberries were growing, and found that they ate the leaves with a great relish, and that the increase in quantity and quality of the milk was perceptible in a day or two. As many who planted the trees in expectation of a sale therefor, have been disappointed, should they decline engaging in the manufacture of the silk, here is still another purpose to which they can be beneficially applied. We hope our friends will give it a trial.

GREAT SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE—Mr. Wm. Neff advertises in the Western Farmer & Gardener, an extensive sale of choice imported and other short-horn Durhams, comprising 52 head, together with a number of fine Hogs, of the Grazer and Berkshire breeds, and a variety of Cotswold, South-down and Bakewell Sheep, &c. the property of many of the best breeders of his region. The sale is to take place on the 6th and 7th days of September next, at Cincinnati. From the description given in the Farmer & Gardener, and the high eulogy passed on the stock of Mr. Neff, in the Albany Cultivator, by that eminent breeder, A. B. Allen, esq. of Buffalo, we would recommend this sale to the attention of such of our friends whose situation will render it convenient to attend. The terms of the sale are very liberal, 12 months credit, and for all sums over \$1000, the privilege of a further year's time by paying 6 per cent interest.

Mr. Allen has sailed for Europe, with the view of searching for finer stock, if to be found, than is now to be had in our own country. In a recent tour to the West, he visited the farm of Mr. Neff, where, says he,

"My eye was feasted by the sight of about 50 head, large and small, of pure improved Durhams, which I do not scruple to say compose for so large a number, the choicest, finest and most even bred herd that I ever yet had the pleasure of looking at. Retiring from his mercantile pursuits on an ample fortune, with a taste and spirit that does him honor, Mr. N. has devoted much of the past 4 years of his life to the raising of stock and agriculture. Having ample means, he commenced right by purchasing the best animals to be had; and has continued to breed from them with great care and skill. The bulls he began with were Hector and Brutus, bought at Whitaker's imported sale at Philadelphia in 1838. My brother, who was present then, pronounced them the choice of the lot. Hector is now sold into Kentucky; I therefore did not see him; but Brutus still stands here in all his glory, with

a weight, I should judge, of at least 2500 lbs., and some think of 2700. most too much flesh I should fear for good service, though they say he is active under it. With this great weight he is fine in his points, well let down in the twist, and has the best brisket I ever saw, measuring 2 ft. 9 in. across it, and a back broad enough to make up a cot-bed upon. These have been followed up by Prince William, now 3 years old, selected by young Mr. Whitaker, from among the choicest animals in England, and imported in '39. Taking him all in all, I think, in his present form, he is one of the most perfect and beautiful of the improved short-horns within my recollection. Of great substance, fashionable, airy and fine, a quick feeder, a quiet temper, and fair handler. With these general remarks, and to give my Northern friends a more accurate idea of the animal, I subjoin an exact admeasurement of him, taken by Mr. Affleck and myself. Length from the base of the horn to the root of the tail, or rather end of the quarter, 8 ft. 1 in.; girth, round the heart, 7 ft. 7½ in.; do. round the loin, 8 ft. 2 in.; height over the shoulder, 5 ft. 2½ in.; spread of the hip, 2 ft. 3 in. This, of course, will be something more as he grows older, he will also attain a greater depth of carcase, wider brisket, &c. His weight is now judged to be at least 2100 lbs. Mr. N. thinks Young Prince, yearling, got by the above, as even more promising than his sire, but he may well be proud of his breeding if he even equals him.

Among the cows, Beauty, Blossom and Profitable pleased me the most. The former is quite as easily kept as a China pig, and the only difficulty is how to get her poor enough. Ruth is indifferent to look at, but as is often the case when the animal herself is well bred, has proved a very superior breeder. Victoria, her first calf, I think, is a perfect gem. Some might judge her a trifle too short, but to my fine taste she seems as near perfection as one might hope to attain—she is of the medium size, and to her finished form adds those requisites that will give the most beef and milk for the food consumed. Is not this then the desideratum? and to what beyond this ought we to look for? Louisiana, another daughter of Ruth, a 2-year old, I found nearly as perfect as her fair sister, but much larger; then of the same age, were Virginia, Clifford and Georgia, all very fine, and as to their particular merits the public seem to be about equally divided. Sibella struck me as the jewel of the yearlings, yet all seemed good enough, and he must be particularly fastidious that should object to any one I saw in the herd. These finished, Mr. Neff took me to see a superb heifer calf got by Prince William, out of Victoria, the first produce from a cow of his own raising, and of which he seemed to be prouder than of all the rest he had shown me. Now I like this feeling; it is laudable, and I could only wish it were more extensively cultivated.

In the Swine family, Mr. N. has but a moderate number—his feelings were rather against Berkshires till he tried them with his others, and I believe now he is convinced of their superiority, and as evidence of this has given me a liberal order out of my present expected importation. I here saw what he called the Liverpool hog, which I recognized at once as of the same family of the Leicesters, that abound in Western New York. The Irish Grazer that he showed me had a better barrel than I expected to see. He is rangy, and I should judge a good traveler, but long in the snout and neck, and somewhat disposed to a surly skin. Mr. Affleck [Editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener] told me they were of immense size in Kentucky, but perfect corn cribs, which is to say, enormous consumers."

The stables here, I found well arranged, and each animal has a stall to itself. The corn is all boiled, and the straw cut, and a little wheat bran added to it. I was also shown a pile of the sugar beet still sound and sweet after their wintering, and was glad to hear Mr. N. acknowledge their good qualities in sustaining his stock. Now this is agricultural orthodoxy, shelter, cooking food, and maugre the anathemas of Mr. Guthrie, feeding sugar beet. I wish I had time at my disposal, I would give a plan for cooking corn and feeding it here in this country, that I know, notwithstanding its low price and the extra labor in doing so, would greatly result to the farmer's advantage. The general idea is this: Get a strong powerful corn-cracking machine, then go into the field with wagons, and take the ears from the stalks in the husk, throw them into the hopper, and break up cob, grain, husk and all; throw the meal into large vats of water to thicken and ferment, or even boil it, and then draw it out into troughs for feeding. I hope Mr. Neff or Mr. Mahard, or any other of the West-

ern gentlemen here, so fully competent to the task, will one day give you their plans and ideas on this important subject, for we had full and frequent talks upon the matter, and they seemed to think it could not but pay."

Although we have extracted more liberally from Mr. Allen's letter than we at first intended, yet we cannot omit the following additional remarks, induced by his visit to that great pork mart for the West, the city of Cincinnati:

"As to the color of hogs, the packers are totally indifferent to it, a black or a spotted, a blue or white is all alike to them, nor does it make any difference with the purchaser or consumer. I hope, therefore, to hear no more objections to the color of the Berkshires; it is never thought of here at the west. Now to the weight, and upon this point I was very minute and particular. If the side pork is reasonably thick, say 4 or 5 inches, they do not wish the animal to weigh over 250 to 300 lbs. for with such hogs the shoulders and hams are small and tender, easily saturated with salt and smoked, and bring the highest market prices. Indeed, the best prices that they fetch is in the Virginia market, and then they only want a 200 lb. hog. Animals that weigh 450 to 500 lbs. are long and thin here, and do not cut any thicker side pieces than those of a proper conformation, that only weigh 250 lbs.; then the hams and shoulders of the large animals are coarse and thick, difficult to salt and smoke, and do not bear so high a price in market by half a cent per pound as the smaller or more delicate hams and shoulders. I wish to call the particular attention of the pork raiser to these facts. It will be seen now that the very smallest sizes of the fine Berkshires can easily go in weight over the desideratum of the pork purchasers and packers of the West. The live weight of the least Berkshire sow I ever had in good breeding order, weighed on the scales alive 303 lbs. and could easily fat to dress nett 350 lbs., and cut at least 4 to 5 inches thick of side pork, which makes heavy mess pork enough for even the Boston market to supply to its fishermen, and give tender, lean, juicy hams and shoulders with very small bones, and a trifling per cent. of offal—Now what more can the public want than this? But urged on by a spirit of pride, and for the sake of bragging about sizes, they seem determined to sacrifice to this folly the finest race of the swine kind that ever existed. My breeders now run from 350 to 600 lbs. in good store order, and would fat from 400 to 700 lbs., double the weight required by purchasers at the greatest pork mart in the union, and still the cry is for size, size! Well, size they shall have now to their hearts content, for it is my intention to import some Berkshires this season, that will fat, full grown, to one thousand pounds! They can be had in England just as easily as a finer medium sized race, and I am determined for one, that the cormorant appetite of the public shall be satisfied, in this particular, to the full, at the same time to please myself and the more judicious number of my purchasers, I shall continue to breed good medium sizes of about 400 lbs. weight, and we shall see at last who is right."

CHEESE MAKING—E. Bishop, of Genesee, says in a communication to the New Genesee Farmer, that when the cream is once separated from the milk, it can never be as thoroughly incorporated with it again, as by setting the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

"Our method, (says he,) is this: Immediately after the cows are milked at night, (and the quicker the operation is performed the better,) we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as the milk when it first comes from the cow is in precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good, and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pailful of milk—the tub should then be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed—in about 40 minutes it will coagulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese-basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put on, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are ready to be put together, scalded and salted according to the discretion of the maker."

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk, must know that warming it after it has once cooled, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker. Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment,

will find that curd made from milk warm from the cow, will keep sweet much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and, besides this, it saves the time and trouble of skimming and warming. Nothing will make a good cheese maker assume a belligerent attitude so quick, as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub. From a long experience in a modern sized dairy, I am persuaded that in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set the milk while warm from the cow."

TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.—A correspondent of the Western Farmer gives the following methods to prevent the taste of roots in butter:

In England, the milch cows and all other cattle, are wintered mostly on turneps, beets, &c. In order to prevent the taste being affected by the different kinds of food on which a cow feeds, they adopt the following method: dissolve an ounce of nitre (saltpetre) in a pint of pure water, and put a gill into every 15 gallons of milk as brought from the cows. This will prevent any bad flavor, and cause the milk and cream to keep sweet a longer time, and the quantity of nitre is so small that it does not hurt the wholesomeness of the milk.

Another mode is, to put into each pail of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water—the heat of the water dispels the odor of the turnips, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milk is increased. Marshal states, that hot water is equally effectual when thus applied, in removing the taste of wild onions and leeks.

Another mode is given by Jonathan Dennis, who has a large dairy at Portsmouth, R. I. He says: "Never allow the cow to taste of the roots within 6 or 8 hours of milking; but feed her immediately after each milking, and do not give her any more of the roots at the time than she will eat in 2 or 3 hours, and be careful that she does not get any more until after she is milked again. By this method, cows can be fed on ruta бага or other turnips, and no person can discover the taste in milk or butter."

VINEGAR FROM THE SUGAR BEET.—Mr. A. C. Holt, in the Detroit Farmer, gives the following method of obtaining vinegar from the sugar beet:

The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons. I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good and as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and was equally as strong and clear. I see no reason why our farmers cannot have good vinegar as abundantly as if they had a plenty of apples for making cider.

ERGOT OR SPURRED RYE.—At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a lecture was delivered by Professor Henslow on the diseases of corn, from which the following in an abstract of his remarks upon the deleterious nature of ergot:

"Ergot was regarded as a monstrous state of the grain of rye, produced by the external action of a minute fungus, which causes the grain to lengthen into a horn something like a cockspur. It is so exceedingly oily, that it will burn like an almond in the flame of a candle. The action of ergotized corn has been ascertained to be highly deleterious, both to man and animals; the latter, indeed, preferred starvation to feeding upon it, even when mixed with good flour. A duck, which had been fed with ergot mixed with flour, in the proportion (say) of 1 in 17, died in ten days, after having had the end of its tongue rotted off, and drops of blackish blood oozing from its nostrils. A pig was poisoned in like manner in twenty-three days; the ears and the flesh of the tail having rotted away, and the legs having mortified. Fortunately we know little of this pest in England; for it is equally fatal in its horrible effects upon man, as has been amply proved in France. A case, however, was mentioned as being recorded in the parish register of Wattisham, a place in Suffolk, which occurred in 1762, when, as was thought, in consequence of witchcraft, a poor family were lamentably poisoned, their legs and feet rotting off. A girl of sixteen lost both her legs and died; of the mother, both the feet came off at the ancles, and the flesh decayed from the leg-bones; a girl of fourteen lost one foot at the ancle, and the other leg at the knee; a child of ten years old lost a foot; of

two boys, one lost his feet, and the other his legs. This dreadful calamity was referred by the Professor, with great probability, to the action of ergot, which he finds attacks the Revet-wheat of the neighborhood of Wattisham, a kind of grain on which this ill-fated family was fed. Draining was mentioned as the only known preventive of ergot."

Rye grain upon dry land is doubtless less liable to the disease that results in the production of ergot than when grown on wet land; but we have seen it on rye grown on the dryest land we have in the country. It is a deadly poison if taken in considerable quantity, and in skilful hands a valuable medicine. Those farmers who cultivate rye ought to be very careful to separate all the ergot before it is fed to animals or used as food for man.

NATIVE CASTOR OIL.—We were not aware till very lately of the extent to which this article is manufactured in Illinois. A *Thousand Barrels* are annually made in Randolph county, as we have recently been informed. Castor beans are cultivated to considerable extent in other counties in the southern part of the state, but what quantity of oil is manufactured we are unable to say. Twenty bushels to the acre are considered an average yield, and sell at from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. They are thought to be a good preparatory crop for the different grains as they leave the soil in a good state, without in the least exhausting it. This article has one advantage over most other productions: the greater part of the work of harvesting can be done by children, without interfering with the ordinary operations of a farm. Great care, however, must be used in drying, and sheds or other outbuildings are requisite for this purpose. The season so far south as Randolph county, our informant states, is about two weeks in advance of its coming in this latitude, and the cold of autumn delayed two weeks longer. He gave it as his opinion that, in consequence of this, the beans would not have sufficient time to come to maturity here. But if the season be somewhat shorter the growth of vegetation is more rapid when it commences, and no doubt is entertained by those conversant with the subject, that our climate is well adapted to the production.

Some people are apprehensive that if the cultivation of the castor bean were introduced generally throughout the state, no market could be found for the oil, and imagine that a thousand barrels even, the produce of a single county, would be sufficient to physic the world. This is a mistake. Till very lately it has been imported from Europe for medicinal purposes, and we believe is yet to some extent. But when this want is supplied, large quantities of it will be consumed as a substitute for sperm oil, the price of which is yearly increasing in consequence of the destruction or disappearance of the whales from which it is obtained. To clarify castor oil is a very simple process, and then it is said to give a clearer light than sperm, and to be entirely free from offensive smell.

SMALL BIRDS GREAT BLESSINGS.—I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving robins, and other small birds, as a means of aiding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy who can rest a king's arm over a stone wall, to kill or frighten every poor linnet that sings in the fields and every robin-red-breast that dares eat an unripe-cherry, and save a child from the dysentery, is a short-sighted piece of selfishness. These harmless birds live upon grubs and other worms, and insects, and the slight inroads they make upon the farmer's crops are repaid, an hundred fold, by the protection they afford, against a thousand destroyers. These birds, if not frightened, will become so tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often useful visitants to his fields and orchards. Like the good man in one of our Western towns, who plead so earnestly for the poor crows, in our Legislature a few years since, I would enforce the legal penalties for trespass, against any one who shot them on my land. The crows too, nature's living mouse traps, instead of being tame, almost domestic birds, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by long experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unweeded corn-hills! A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain, to the acre and sometimes ten! Knowledge of ornithology, and not penal laws, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interests in this matter.

RECIPES FOR CURES OF DISEASES OF SWINE AND CATTLE.

Blind Stagers in hogs.—Mr. Hartwell, in the N. E. Farmer, gives the following directions for curing this disease:—When it is found that one of your hogs has the blind staggers, give it something that is warming within as soon as possible. The first remedy I ever tried was a mixture of sulphur, then manure and cayenne pepper, with milk enough to make it as thick as porridge, given to the hog as warm as he can bear it. Late years, I have used nothing but new rum and pepper, giving as much as I could make them take with a spoon. Before you give them any thing, it would be well to take some soft oil and pour upon the issues on their legs, and give them a smart rubbing with a cob; with these medicines I have cured those who seemed to be almost dead, and if I were near, I would agree to cure all entirely of the blind staggers for 25 cents a piece. In case after taking this medicine the hog should remain blind, his head should be cut open with a sharp knife between the ears, to the skull bone, and the wound filled with fine salt, taking care not to have it slip off the skull bone into the back of the neck."

Another cure recommended in the Yankee Farmer, is by purging—the cause of the disease is stoppage; administer from 4 to 6 ounces of castor oil as soon as possible after you discover symptoms of the disease, and continue to give the animal laxative medicine until the cause is removed.

Bloody Murrain.—The Western Farmer says the following remedy has been tried in many instances with perfect success: Take a good handful of mullein leaves, and about the same quantity of the inner bark of the white oak; put them into about a gallon of water, and boil it down to about two quarts; then dissolve in it one fourth pound of saltpetre and one-fourth lb. of alum; give one-half as soon as possible, the other in one hour after. The next day, give one pound of raw, fat, salt pork.

Kidney Worm.—Corn soaked in ley is said to be an infallible remedy for this disease in swine.

Dr. S. D. Martin says he has tried a remedy for kidney worm recommended by Dr. Kirtland in the Western Farmer & Gardener. (corn boiled with ashes) and all of them have recovered; two of them entirely, the other is in good health, but her spine is distorted, and she has rather an unsteady motion of the hind legs, with a twisting motion when walking.

Thumps.—The Dr. also gives the following case of the Thumps, and from the facts therein, he concludes there is no cure for the worst cases:—A few days ago I discovered a pig that I had just sold, with a slight cough, and with a convulsive motion in its sides, very much like the thumps in a horse that has been overworked until he has those kind of spasms. I had some tar and sulphur given to it the next day, which did not appear to afford any relief. It became so altered in appearance in 5 or 6 days, that I determined to kill it, with a view of examining into the cause. Upon opening the breast I found that the lungs and heart were attached to the breast bone and ribs, nearly throughout the whole surface that came in contact; the attachment was very firm, and took as much force to separate it as it would to pull the skin off a small animal. There were small collections of matter (pus) in many little spaces, where the adhesion appeared to be not quite complete. The heart itself was firmly attached to the pericardium, with small collections of matter between them; it was much thickened in its coats; the air cells of the lungs were thickened, and many of them were closed by adhering together; the stomach was attached to (the peritoneum) parts of the belly, with which it came in contact. Small abscesses had formed in various parts of the stomach and bowels, which contained matter about the thickness and appearance of the core of a bile. This pig was about 6 weeks old when taken, and was uncommonly fat; the mother had been changed from the lot where she had them, and had been exposed two nights to very cold rains, a few days before the pig was taken.

Riding against Time.—A man, whose name we did not learn, for a bet of \$1000, undertook to ride over the Bacon Course, near Hoboken, N. J. 300 miles in 24 successive hours, on a number of different horses.—He commenced at 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, rode 200 miles the first twelve hours, and completed his task Friday, at five minutes after 5 o'clock, being 45 minutes within the time, and winning the bet.—This is the greatest distance, in the same time, we have ever heard of in this country, and we believe also in England, where, if our information be correct, 270 miles is the greatest distance ever performed in 24 consecutive hours.—N. Y. American.

For the American Farmer.
ON THE USE OF LIME.

Though the improvement of the soil by the use of lime, has excited much discussion, the manner in which it acts is still a vexed question; and, consequently, a difference of opinion exists as to the way in which it should be applied. The sooner we understand the mode in which it operates, the fewer mistakes will be made when employing it for agricultural purposes, and the sooner we may expect to see that invaluable mineral brought into general use. Strongly impressed with the belief that the explanations given by Sir H. Davy, as to its chemical action, do not embrace the whole subject, and that the directions for its use, given by him, and other eminent writers, are not altogether correct, I have bestowed some reflection on the subject, and regret that it has not been in my power to test in a satisfactory way, by actual experiments, the accuracy of the conclusions at which I have arrived, not only as to the operation of lime, but also of gypsum, nitre, and such other substances, known to chemists under the general term of salts, which act as stimulants in promoting the growth of plants.

Had the experiments made with some of these substances been conducted with sufficient care, I should not hesitate to lay the results before your readers; but want of accuracy might lead to error, and I prefer offering my conclusions as mere opinions, (the soundness of which may hereafter undergo the test of chemical investigation,) than as established truths. A man devoted to the active pursuits of agriculture, rarely possesses sufficient knowledge, time, or the means of elucidating the many mysterious workings of nature, which may be within the grasp of scientific skill and acquirement; and little more should be expected from the farmer, than to note such observations as he may occasionally make, and he must rely on the votaries of science to attest their accuracy in the recesses of the laboratory.

The leading opinion which I have adopted in relation to the substances already mentioned, is that the respective acids with which they are severally combined, is the active principle in promoting the growth of vegetation.

It is not intended to advance the doctrine that the bases of these substances are not beneficial to plants, as they seem to have their several uses. "Their existence is so constant, their proportions so little varied in the same kind of plants, and their situation in the different parts of the vegetables so marked, that they must be regarded as belonging essentially to vegetation, and not as being introduced accidentally and without design, into the organs of the bodies in which they are found."

The action of the base of any one of these substances, as well as of their respective acids, if applied to plants in an undue proportion without the modification which the union produces, would injure vegetation; but when the active properties of each are modified by the combination, and the compound dissolved in a due proportion of water, the effect is invigorating, and the earth or alkali which constitutes the base, are doubtless essential to the formation of the vegetable substances in which they are found.

Sulphuric, like carbonic acid, possesses strong attraction for water, and will absorb from the atmosphere 64 times its own weight.

I am glad to find that I do not stand entirely alone in my views, as a writer on "Soils and Manures," published with Sir Humphry Davy's lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, whose treatise I had not seen when my opinions were formed, appears to entertain similar views. See pages 44 and 48.

My attention was drawn to the subject more than fifteen years ago, by the appearance of some young corn plants, the seed of which had been steeped in a solution of the sulphate of iron, to prevent depredations by the crows. The plants from the seed so treated, were of a more vigorous and healthy green, than in other parts of the same field planted with seed which had not been so treated. The soil throughout appeared of like character, and I was not able after many enquiries to learn that the difference could be attributed to any other cause than the one mentioned. The effect appeared so like that produced by gypsum, that I was inclined to attribute it to the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron, a property common to both it and gypsum.

Several experiments recently made with solutions of sulphate of iron, nitre, and muriate of soda, or common salt, have tended to strengthen, though not absolutely to confirm my belief in the action of the acids. Greater

accuracy of investigation and analysis than I can bestow on the subject, is requisite to settle the question. I will add, however, some testimony derived from a friend, who said that the gardeners near London, are in the habit of watering cucumber plants with a weak dilution of sulphuric acid and water.

To return to the main objects of this communication, which are the action and proper mode of using lime: Sir H. Davy, in his lecture on "Manures of Mineral Origin," &c. says, "It is obvious from these circumstances, that the operation of quick lime, and marl or chalk, depend on principles altogether different. Quick lime, on being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains, into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a more proper food for plants."

"Chalk and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Quick lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk; but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of insoluble matter."

Chaptal, adopting the opinions of Sir H. Davy, says, under the head of stimulating manures, "In order that it may preserve all its virtues, it is necessary that it should be immediately buried in the soil by ploughing."

Both these distinguished men proceed on the principle that the beneficial effects of quick lime result from its chemical action, as a solvent of inert vegetable matter in the soil, by preparing food for plants out of insoluble matter; and when mild, it acts mechanically on the soil, or as an absorbent of moisture, and that the quantity to be applied must depend on the quantity of vegetable matter on which it has to act. This is no doubt true so far as it goes; but independent of the mechanical improvement in the texture of the soil, it is not sufficient to account for its lasting effects, for if that were the main operating cause, the action of the lime, when applied in due proportions, should cease with the final decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil, or so soon as the quick lime had become mild, which is not the case, as its effects are said to be visible in Scotland, after a lapse of fifty years, and one case is cited in Pennsylvania, in which the effects were apparent at the end of seventy years.

Sir John Sinclair says—"One of its principal advantages is, that by its agency, iron pyrites, a combination of iron and sulphur, very common in some soils, and very hostile to vegetation, is decomposed," which is no doubt true, and the new combination will be gypsum, or the sulphate of lime, with the fertilizing properties of which we are all acquainted.

He adds: "It may be advantageously employed in all cases, where thrives a great abundance of vegetable matter; but when the soil is deficient in nutritious substances, mild lime is to be preferred."

"Caustic lime is said to exhaust the land, because it hastens the putrefaction of vegetable matter in the soil, and thus a larger portion of them is applied to the growth of plants in a given space of time, than would otherwise have been the case."

"When lime in a caustic state is applied to land, it is of service by destroying acidity; but it exhausts the soil of the carbonic acid or fixed air, which it contains. Mild lime on the other hand may often be applied with advantage, when caustic lime would be injurious; and more especially to lands exhausted by injudicious cropping, or weak from a deficiency of manure."

"In the neighborhood of Grantham, the farmers desisted from the use of lime, because they found their lands had been exhausted by it; but the limestone being employed to repair the roads in the neighborhood, the scrapings which consisted of mild lime, were with great advantage, applied to the same land."

"In order to render caustic lime perfectly mild, it is sometimes necessary to turn it over frequently, so as to have it completely saturated with fixed air or carbonic acid, before it is applied."

Caustic lime, if used in undue proportions, will render land sterile, until, by the absorption of carbonic acid, from some source or other, it is restored to a state of carbonate, and becomes mild, when it will increase, not impede, vegetation.

Thus we learn that the quantity of caustic lime to be applied, depends on the quantity of vegetable matter in the soil—that caustic lime becomes mild by the absorption of carbonic acid—and that mild lime may be applied

"with great advantage, when caustic lime would be injurious."

Such being the case, we find that lime operates beneficially in some way independent of its caustic quality, which serves to decompose vegetable matter, and destroy acidity in the soil; but it does not appear by the statement of Sir John Sinclair, that the application of mild lime in the case cited by him, was rendered necessary by any acidity in the soil, or from any defect in its mechanical arrangement, but because the land had been exhausted by the use of lime, injudicious cropping, or weak from a deficiency of manure. I infer that the true reason why the Grantham farmers desisted from the use of lime, was not so much from "exhaustion and injudicious cropping," as from an excessive use of lime in its caustic state, (the injudicious cropping is the most certain mode of ruining land,) the soil not being supplied with a sufficient quantity of vegetable matter to furnish carbonic acid in due proportions to deprive the lime of its caustic quality, and that the error was corrected, not so much by the mild lime in the scrapings of the roads, as by the manure and vegetable matter with which such scrapings usually abound, the fertilizing properties of which may readily be ascertained, by turning the drainage of any much frequented high-way over a piece of grass land. Besides, it remains to be proved that unburnt pulverized limestone alone acts in any other way than to produce a mechanical division of the soil, though it is not improbable that after a lapse of years it may be so far dissolved, as to be absorbed by the roots of plants. We must therefore seek for additional causes than such only, as have been assigned by those distinguished writers, whose opinions I have quoted; and I will give the views I entertain on the subject, with feelings of greater confidence, as they are not at variance with their well established truths, but seem naturally to flow therefrom.

Caustic lime decomposes vegetable matter, and becomes mild in the act, by the absorption of carbonic acid, which the vegetable matter yields in the process of decomposition; and according to Chaptal, "the presence of this gas is indispensable to vegetation." "A very young plant, of which the leaves and roots have just begun to develop, languishes if watered with water containing the acid; when it has acquired some strength and size, its growth and vigor are increased by the operation."

"The effect produced by mould, and by many other substances, which are employed to promote vegetation, is, in a great part, owing to the carbonic acid which they are continually transmitting, directly to the plant by its roots, or throwing out into the atmosphere, whence it is imbibed by the leaves."

Hence I have been led to believe that the carbonic acid in mild lime, is the great fertilizing principle, and that the lime serves as a receptacle for that necessary ingredient in vegetation, from which it is served out to supply the wants of the plants. The mode in which it is conveyed is well explained by Chaptal, when treating of gypsum, and is as follows:

"It is proved, that those salts which have a base of lime or alkali, are the most abundant in plants. Analysis also shows that the different salts do not exist in the same proportions, either in plants of different kinds, or in the different parts of the same plant."

"On the other hand observation shews us every day, that these substances, to be beneficial to plants, must be presented to them in proper proportions; for if too great a quantity of salts easily soluble in water, be mixed with the soil, the plants will wither and die; though they will languish if totally deprived of the salts. A little marine salt, mixed with dung, and spread upon the soil, excites the organs of plants, and promotes vegetation; but too much will produce a pernicious effect on them."

"If we now consider that salts can act upon plants, only in proportion to their solubility in water, through which medium they are conveyed, we can conceive, that those which are least soluble, will be productive of the greatest advantage."

"Water can hold in solution at any one time but a small portion of these saline substances; and as they will be conveyed into plants in the same proportions, their effects will be equal and constant, and will be continued until the soil will be exhausted of the salts. The length of this period will be according to the quantity of them which is contained in the soil, and the plants not being rendered liable to receive more of them than it needs."

"The solubility of plaster in water appears to be precisely of the degree most beneficial; 300 parts of water

will dissolve only one part of plaster.* Its action is therefore constant and uniform, without being hurtful.—The organs of the plants are excited by it without being irritated and crowded, as they are by those salts, which, being more soluble in water, are carried more abundantly into plants, producing upon them the most injurious effects.

"The greater part of those salts which are formed in plants, serve no purpose of nourishment; they are generally useful only as stimulating the organs and aiding digestion.

"Plants have no other medium than air and water through which to receive their supplies; and this last transmits to them indiscriminately, all which it can dissolve in the soil; whence it follows that the best saline manures are those which can be only gradually dissolved."

"This principle is applicable to all manures of whatever kind"; and consequently, applies as strongly to lime as any other; but we are still in the dark as to the process by which the carbon is separated from the lime, so as to be incorporated with, and to form part of the plant itself, unless it be by means of the water, which, when allowed to remain a long time in contact with carbonic acid, will, at a temperature of 41 degrees, absorb its own bulk of this gas—or it may be that the lime when restored to a state of carbonate, and dissolved in water, is carried into the plant by the roots, and is decomposed by the chemistry of nature acting in the plant itself; and in this opinion I am partially sustained by the author of the "Treatise on Soils and Manures," p. 44.

But it may be questioned whether the "second dose," which is supposed to "hang loosely about it," does so in reality; for I am inclined to believe that as the bulk of the lime is lessened by the action of moisture dissolving the crust, the solution is taken up by the roots of the plants, and acts so as to produce the desired effect. If there be a "second dose," which may be the case, it will probably be found on investigation, that the water when combined with the crust of the lime, attracts a portion of the acid from the lime that remains, which is subsequently replaced, and that this action continues until the lime totally disappears. The subject, however, is one that requires much accurate investigation.

However, as I have shewn that carbonic acid is an essential ingredient in the formation and growth of plants—if this theory be correct—the observation by Chaptal, that "the greater part of these salts which are found in plants, serve no purpose of nourishment, but are generally useful only as stimulating the organs, and aiding digestion," is not altogether applicable to lime. The calcareous matter may, it is true, operate in the way he mentions; but I infer that the carbonic acid is applied to the formation of the plant itself. We have the same authority to prove the change which takes place within the plant; for he says, "the salts, the earths and the metals, are generally found in them in very small quantities, and under a very different form from that in which they exist in the soil."

It is also worth inquiring how far the application of lime to the surface of the soil may act in the production of nitre as in artificial nitre beds. That substance is obtained in Germany and France from beds which consist of the refuse of animal and vegetable bodies undergoing putrefaction, mixed with calcareous and other earths.

By numerous experiments of the French philosophers, particularly by those of Thourvenel, it was discovered that nothing else is necessary for the production of nitre, but a basis of lime, heat, and an open, but not too free communication with dry atmospheric air. Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, has also published some observations and experiments on the spontaneous production of nitre on limestone. These experiments show that neither the alkali nor the acid existed previously on the stone, nor do they exist ready formed in the moisture of the atmosphere—dry frosty weather being particularly favorable to the rapid production of nitre, and moist weather the contrary.

I am unable to state the geological formation of places where nitre is naturally found, except in Kentucky, and the island of Mindanao, one of the Philippines, in both of which the large lime-stone caves furnish nitre—and thus far in a degree connecting the formation of nitre with the presence of lime stone—and therefore no phenomena has excited the attention of philosophers more than the continual reproduction of nitre, in certain places.

* According to Sir Humphrey Davy, gypsum is soluble in about 500 times its weight of cold water.

ces, after it had been extracted from them—a mystery which will be easily solved should it prove to be produced only in connection with calcareous formation.

Should it eventually appear that carbonic acid in combination with lime is the active principle in promoting the growth of plants, or that by application of lime to the surface, nitre is formed in the soil, the practice of burying lime in the earth by ploughing, should be entirely abandoned, as atmospheric air is necessary in both cases. And even now, in the absence of all certainty on the subject, practice is at variance with theory, for some of the best farmers in Pennsylvania spread it on the surface of their grass lands; and Sir John Sinclair says, "Where lime is applied to old ley, it is a good practice to spread it on the surface previously to the land being broken up, by which it is firmly fixed in the sward. The application of lime in this manner, one year before ploughing, has been found of use; but when applied three years before, greater advantages have been produced. In the former case the increase of oats was only at the rate of 6 to 1; but in the latter of 10 to 1—of the seed sown."

These facts tend not only to strengthen the opinion I have advanced, as to the active principle in the lime, but goes to shew, that the more lime is brought in contact with the atmospheric air, the more rapid will be the absorption of carbonic acid. And I join in opinion with those who act on the principle that lime should be spread on the surface, and not buried by the plough; but here arises a question of economy; for if the surface on which the lime is spread be steep, a large portion will be dissolved, and carried off by heavy rains—and such no doubt is the reason for the assertion, (if correct,) that "fifty bushels ploughed in, will do more good than one hundred spread on the surface"—an assertion which, in such cases, may be correct—but one not likely to be true in every instance. I should therefore advise, (except on level lands,) a medium course for this country where Indian Corn or Maize is an important crop. I have found a decided advantage from raising that crop on land broken up from a soil. If the lime be spread on the surface in the spring after an autumnal ploughing, it will partially sink, but not so far as to be beyond the reach of the plough and cultivator during the season for cultivating the crop. The lime will be in contact with the roots, the least soluble parts of the vegetable matter in the soil, by which they will be decomposed, and frequent stirring will bring it to the surface, and expose it to the action of the atmospheric air, saturate it with carbonic acid, and thoroughly incorporate it with the soil.

Numerous authorities might be cited to shew the advantage of lime to the corn crop the same season the lime was applied; and I attribute it mainly to the reasons above mentioned. On the other hand it is said, that lime applied to wheat land does not produce the first year, the same decided advantages, which I attribute to its being buried, and not subsequently stirred so as to expose it to the atmospheric air. The effect should however naturally vary with the character of the soil—Light porous land replete with vegetable matter, should manifest its influence, when a compact heavy soil might not exhibit any effect whatever.

I was shewn a poor stiff clay, on which lime had been used for the wheat crop, without producing any visible effect either on the wheat or succeeding grass crop, which I have no doubt was owing to deep ploughing, by which the lime was imbedded in clay containing little vegetable matter, and impervious to the atmospheric air.

Neither lime nor gypsum exhibit any advantageous results on lands decidedly wet, which may be accounted for on the principle explained by Chaptal, and consequently, when dissolved in an excess of moisture, the solution is too weak to invigorate the plants, or it may be carried off by the natural drainage of the ground.

It has been asserted that the advantage from the use of plaster, is by attracting moisture, and that more dew is to be found on plants grown on plastered ground, than on that to which plaster had not been applied. Without having noticed the latter, I am prepared to admit the evidence, not that the small quantity of plaster usually strewed over an acre of land can attract so great an additional quantity of moisture as to be manifested in so decided a way, but because the increased vegetation affords a denser shade, and keeps the ground cooler, thereby causing a greater condensation of atmospheric moisture, as may be noticed in all cool moist places of a summer evening, just before sunset, in certain states of the atmosphere, though at the same time, in places more exposed to

the direct rays of the sun, no dew whatever will be deposited.

Much more might be said in reply to other theoretical views of the subject, but mine have already extended to an unreasonable length, and all I shall add, is to express the hope that some friend to agriculture, will fully investigate the subject, and give us the advantages of established truths, which are much needed, not only on this subject, but many other branches of agriculture—tan which, nothing now presents a fairer field for lasting fame, and at the same time confer equally important benefits on mankind.

ROSES AND ROSE BUGS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

As far back as the days of Solomon, the rose has held an exalted rank among the flowers of the field, and "the lilies of the valley." Its essence called the "oil of roses," is one of the most fragrant and expensive of perfumes; and among the diversity of likes and dislikes, as to the sense of taste, mankind I believe universally unite in being pleased with the scent of the rose, not to mention its graceful appearance when presented to the sight. But, as if in very spite, and that the pleasure of enjoyment should not be unalloyed, there is a troublesome and offensive insect, an unfailing concomitant of the rose, which, not content with devouring this princess of flowers, carries destruction to those of more humble aspect, though of not less value to man.

From its partiality for the rose, this insect has received the cognomination of the *rose-bug*; and by feasting on good things, is as fat and sluggish as an Alderman who luxuriates on corporation dinners. If there be any truth in the science of craniology, on Rosy's head will be found, largely developed, the bump of *amableness*.

Just at the time that the gentleman has finished, by his gormandizing propensities, the whole rose tribe, the grape bursts forth with its fragrant perfume to invite him; and very shortly after, the parsnip and the sugar-beet serve to minister to the wants of his destructive maw.

Now let us look at the concatenation of evils which we bring on ourselves, and then thoughtlessly cast the blame on Providence. The rose is a beautiful and fragrant flower; and it would appear like a want of good taste and refinement to neglect its cultivation; but if I must purchase this gratification by the loss of a greater and more substantial good, I cannot long hesitate "which of the two to choose."

The *rose-bug* is a *bird of passage*, and migrates from South to North by the aid of a Southern breeze. His perceptions are very acute, and as he snuffs the wind he quickly and easily distinguishes those perfumes which please his appetite. There he alights, and there he remains while his favorite food lasts. Now, if as he is passing over our heads, there be no perfume to invite him to alight, he will pass on till he meets with it. In the course of my perigrations, it has been my lot to own some half dozen different gardens; and, with the exception of the last, which I planned and laid out, they have been of the *mixed* kind. The present one was formed but ten years since, with a fixed resolution that it should be strictly a *kitchen garden*.

It had been found from experience that where roses and the various shrubs and flowers were introduced they were *always* permitted to spread until they got complete possession, becoming a harbour for mosquitoes, toads and snakes, to say nothing of *rose-bugs*, as offensive as either.

At the time of laying out my garden I planted a number of choice grape cuttings, which were purchased from that distinguished nurseryman, Robt. Sinclair. The second year after planting I had fruit; the third year plenty, and ever since an abundance. The present season, to all appearance, will give me an ox-cart load. My neighbors have vines, but no grapes; their vines bloom and flourish, but the *rose-bug* destroys the blossom. They have *rose-bushes*. If a few stragglers have found their way to my garden, as they have this year, and commenced depredating on my sugar beet and parsnip seed, I, by paying them a morning and an evening visit, have soon exterminated them. I have not found twenty on my grape-vines, and if the cause I have assigned of my exemption from their depredations, be not the real one, I should like to be informed what is; for I think I have more choice grapes than are raised in half the county beside. From about twenty bearing vines I have annually a plenty of grapes for table use, and enough to make a half barrel of wine, which is pronounced by all who drink of it to be superior to most of the imported wines. Had I planted only one

in vines at the time I planted those under notice, I could now from it make annually 500 gallons of wine. I find I have wandered from the subject on which I commenced, and from roses and rose-bugs have got to vines and wine. No matter, there is a kind of connection; roses and rose-bugs are fatal to the hopes and prospects of the vine-grower.

W. L. H.

Wood Lawn, Md. June 28th, 1841.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

THE WHOLE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING POOLS AND WATER ROTTING HEMP.

The first thing to be done in making preparations for the business of water-rotting hemp, is the formation of suitable vats or pools. These will generally be most conveniently and easily made upon some small stream of water. A small stream constantly fed by a few good springs is recommended, because, having once filled the vats, it will afford an ample supply of water without subjecting the farmer to the inconvenience and injury which a large and rapid stream would obviously occasion, both by its deposits of mud upon the hemp, and the violent action of its current on the embankments of the vat. A solid limestone bottom, is an advantage, contributing as it does to the cleanliness of the business. Our numerous small streams or "branches," afford us the opportunity of selecting a site combining all these advantages. In selecting a place for the vats, it would be better to choose a position to the North east of the dwelling house, so that our prevailing South West winds may carry off the unpleasant, if not unwholesome effluvia arising from hemp as it rots. Having, on consideration of all circumstances made choice of a site, the vats, should be dug out about 3 feet deep and should be about 6 feet long and 40 broad. These dimensions may of course vary at pleasure; but this size would probably be most convenient as it could be filled or emptied by two hands in one day. Such a vat would hold the produce of about two acres of hemp of an average quality. Several vats would probably be necessary; and if so, they should be dug adjoining each other, leaving only the embankment as a passway between them.

Having dug the vats, an outlet should be formed for the stream by opening a channel over the lower embankment some 5 or 6 inches deep. The bottom of this channel should be covered with plank or stone, to prevent the injurious action of the current. Nothing remains to complete the vats except to make a platform, large enough to hold an ordinary slide and two persons, across that corner of the vat nearest to the field on which you intend spreading the hemp when taken from the vats.

Having thus completed the vats, a quantity of plank about 8 inches broad, and about 10 feet long, should be procured sufficient to cover the vats leaving spaces of about one foot in width, between the rows of plank. A large quantity of stone should also be quarried and hauled to the vats. The plank and stone are to be used as hereafter directed, for the purpose of sinking the hemp in the water.

These preparations being made, the farmer will be ready to begin the operation of rotting his hemp, as soon as it has been cut and slightly cured. If he has laborers enough employed to cut his hemp in proper season, and to haul it to the vats, to put it in, take it out and spread it every six or seven days; he may save entirely the expense and trouble of stacking it. I will suppose however that the farmer has only such a force as will enable him to cut and stack his hemp, in proper time and in the usual manner. In this event he must be careful not to permit his hemp to be blackened by rains before it is taken up and stacked; as this is thought not only to destroy the favorite color of the water-rotted hemp, but to injure materially the strength of its fibres. Having been engaged some 3 or 4 days cutting hemp, the farmer should have all the hemp which is sufficiently cured, carefully tied in small straight bundles, and stacked in the usual manner. The whole crop should be cut, tied, and stacked in this way.

As early as possible after securing his hemp, the farmer should begin the business of rotting it. This is important, because that has much influence in hastening the process of rotting. In warm weather the hemp will be ready to take out of the vats in five or six days; and will not swell so badly; whereas in winter it will sometimes require two months immersion in the water; and the business of filling and emptying the vats and spreading the hemp will then be most laborious, unpleasant, and unhealthy. This

any one can understand by imagining himself engaged, on a raw cold day in January, in breaking the ice over a vat of hemp, which has been slowly rotting for sixty days; in lifting out the astonishingly heavy bundles of this 'putrid mass,' and the spreading it wet, cold and stinking on the ground. It may with more propriety be said that in summer or fall the gum which causes the fibres to adhere to the stock is dissolved, than that the hemp is rotted by the heat and water.

The first operation when the farmer is ready to begin rotting his hemp is to hand it to the vats. Carts are the most convenient vehicles for this purpose, as they can be at once unloaded by tilting up. Two hands with two carts should work together, as one should stand upon the stack while loading and hand the bundles to the other on the cart. A light but strong frame, should be fitted on the cart body, extending about 18 inches wider on each side, and 2 feet longer at each end than the body. It may be made by any one with a saw, auger, and hatchet. Take two pieces of scantling about 6½ feet long to lay across the cart body before and behind; pin to the end of these, two pieces of wood or plank long enough to extend 2 feet before and behind the body, and connect the ends of these two last mentioned pieces with strips of plank, and the frame is complete. Pins put into the cross pieces of scantling, will keep the frame steady and prevent it from slipping on the body. It is astonishing how much more hemp or hay can be carried on these frames, than on the cart bodies without them. Any farmer will be well paid for the trouble and expense of making them.

Two hands will generally put the hemp in the vats as fast as two will haul it. Those engaged in putting in the hemp, should proceed as follows: Beginning on one of the sides opposite the platform, they should take bundles of hemp and lay them down side by side in the water, the buts next to the bank, and the points straight out into the vat. Having laid down one row, begin as before and lay another on top of the first, exactly in the same manner as before, except that the buts should be about one foot further in the vat. When the 2d row is completed, about one foot of the buts of the last row will be visible, and the points of the 2d or upper row will extend about one foot beyond the 1st. Lay down a 3d row, putting the buts about one foot further than those of the 2d. When 3 rows have been laid down; lay plank across them and the laborer can stand upon it and put down other rows. In this manner put down 3 or 4 rows, and then laying plank across, the whole vat may be filled, without the laborer being under the necessity of wetting even his feet. The whole operation strongly resembles the mode in which shingles are placed upon a roof. A bunk of hemp 3 or 4 bundles deep, will, when crossed with plank, form a raft which will support a man.

The distance that the buts of one row projects beyond those of the adjoining row, should vary to suit the depth of the vat, the length and size of the bundles. If the hemp were seven feet long, and the but ends of each row showed one foot, then it is evident that the vats would be filled with a bulk of hemp 6 bundles deep, which would probably average with ordinary bundles, about 3 feet in depth when first put in, but which would be diminished after lying in the water sometime. Any one however, will soon learn how to apportion this so as to suit the depth of the vats and the quality of his hemp.

This arrangement of the bundles of hemp in the vats, will evidently leave the tops at the bottom of the vat, and the buts at the surface. This is proper; because the buts being more difficult to rot, should be placed nearer the surface where the greater heat of the water expedites the process of decomposition. A uniform and regular rot is the consequence of this mode of arranging the hemp in the vats.

Having thus put in the hemp, and of course having crossed it with plank, the next operation is to sink it just to the surface of the water with stone. It had better be slightly above than below the surface, because as soon as saturated with water it will sink lower. The stone should not be larger than one man can readily carry, because the necessity of having two men to lift one stone, would accumulate so much weight upon the different planks as they walked over them, as to sink them in the water. The laborers cannot with such large "stone weigh" down the hemp as soon as with smaller, nor can they escape if they use such with dry feet. For the same reason logs of wood are still more objectionable. In "weighing down," carry the stone to the farthest plank first and sink it suf-

ficiently, then the next, and so in succession till completed. This mode will evidently permit the laborer to keep himself dry, by stepping on the unloaded plank, while carrying stone to the farthest.

Having in this manner sunk the hemp in the vat, it will require no additional labor till ready to be taken out; except that the farmer should by no means neglect seeing that the hemp is completely immersed in the water. This may not be the case from two causes. First the weight of stone may not be sufficient, in which case the remedy is obvious, and secondly the water may not be deep enough to cover all the hemp which being weighed to the bottom, is stationary. The remedy for this, should be found in the proper construction of the vats. The outlets for the water should be some 5 or 6 inches below the upper surface of the embankment, so that in an emergency (such as that suggested) by making a little dam across the outlet, you may be able to raise the water as much as desired. This accident of putting in more hemp than can be sunk in the vat, should not and with proper care will not often happen. It is of course best that the whole mass of hemp should float, neither resting on the mud at the bottom nor get so buoyant as to leave any part above the water.

In warm weather, after 4 or 5 days, the farmer should carefully examine the hemp every day until he ascertains that it is sufficiently rotted to take out. This he knows to be the case when the hemp has entirely lost its roughness to the finger, when moved along the stalk; and has become smooth, soft and oily or slimy in feeling. Having reached this point, preparations must be immediately made for taking it out. For this purpose you will need 6 hands, to wit: 2 at the vats, 2 to drive, 2 common slides, and 2 to spread the hemp early upon the ground. The stone is first removed from the whole vat; beginning of course with that which is on the nearest plank, and then standing on that to take the stone off the next, and so in succession. Having removed the stone, you next remove several planks next to the platform, on which has been previously placed one of the slides to which one yoke of oxen are hitched. The slide is so placed as that the end shall be just opposite the water, leaving very little space between it and the water, a bundle of hemp is then floated alongside the platform and opposite the end of the slide. The laborers on each side of the slide, then take hold of the bundle of hemp, and lifting it gently out of the water, place it across the slide. A hook or short forked stick, resembling such as farmers use in raking up hemp, will enable the two hands at the vats to take the hemp out without tangling or breaking it. The weight of a bundle of hemp when just taken out is astonishingly great, and very few will make a load for the slide. The first slide when loaded is driven off, and the second placed upon the platform, continuing thus to take off the planks as fast as the hemp is removed; it is evident, that the whole may be floated to the platform, by persons walking on the embankments or remaining planks, and be taken out with the assistance of hooks, without necessarily wetting the laborers.

The hemp is carried on the slide to the place where it is to be spread, and the driver lifts the bundles off the slide at such distances apart as when spread will cover the whole surface of the field. The "spreading" is the most unpleasant part of the business. The next day it should be turned over, which can readily be done by running a rod or small pole under the points of the hemp, and throwing it over, thus causing the tops of the hemp to describe semi-circles of which the buts are the centres. For the purpose of preventing mildew and unequal rotting, it is very important that the hemp should be turned over as soon as the upper surface is dry, and as this is but little labor, should never be omitted.

The hemp should remain down two or three weeks. Several rains falling upon it will improve the quality of the hemp and change it. Unless suffered to lie some time on the ground, the fibres become glued to the stalk, rendering it so difficult to break, that under this system of management, I am informed the ordinary task of an able bodied negro, was only from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. This error among others in the management of hemp when taken from the vats, causing such difficulty in breaking, no doubt in a great degree led to the abandonment of the business by those who were some years since engaged in water-rotting hemp.

After laying two or three weeks on the ground, the hemp is taken up dry, and carefully "shocked" up till cool weather for breaking. Ninety pounds per day was

the task given by Mr. Charles B. Lewis, to good hemp breakers, but 120 to 170 lbs. were frequently broken.

I have thus endeavored in the plainest manner to give you the system adopted by Mr. Lewis; nor have I any hesitation in expressing the belief that his management of hemp in most particulars was correct. The hemp which he prepared, for Mr. David Myerle last year, was of the finest quality, and did not when delivered at Lexington cost \$10 per cwt., all expenses paid.

Having had no experience myself in the business of water-rotting hemp, it is by no means improbable that I may have erred in some of the numerous details of this business. If so, I will take occasion hereafter to correct all errors.

GEO. W. JOHNSON.

TAKE OFF YOUR POTATO BLOSSOMS.—A little labor well paid for.—It has long been known that crops of any kind, which perfect and ripen their seeds before they are removed, take up and appropriate a vast deal more nutriment (which they derive from the soil,) than those crops which are removed before the seeds are perfected. This conclusion looks reasonable at first sight; for the seeds, which are the most nutritious part of the plant, can't be formed without much food being forwarded from the earth for that purpose. Hence the exhaustion of the soil by the ripening of the crop. When a crop of grass is cut before the seed are fully developed, the ground will be found to have parted with a much less portion of its fertility; and this the reason of a grain crop exhausting the soil so much more than a grass crop. The following curious and important extract from a foreign journal, is a practical illustration of the above principle. "M. Zeller, director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt, in 1839 planted two plats of ground, of the same size, with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other were left untouched to perfect their seed. The former produced 476 pounds—the latter 437 pounds."—F. Cab.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER GOOD THING FROM A NOVEL.

James, the distinguished novelist, has the following touching passage in one of his late works. It is both beautiful and true:

"Round the idea of one's mother, the mind of a man clings with a fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed."

PICKLING.

Pickling—general directions.—Brass should be used for vessels in the process, thoroughly cleansed before using, and no vinegar allowed to cool in them. This precaution is necessary to prevent the formation of verdigris, an active poison. Boil alum and salt in the vinegar, in proportion of half a tea cup of salt and a table spoonful of alum to three gallons of vinegar. Vessels that have any grease about them will not do for pickles. Stone and wood are the only proper materials in which to keep pickles when made. All pickles should be stirred up occasionally. When any scum rises, the vinegar needs scalding. Pickles may be spiced or not at pleasure; and when the vinegar becomes weak from use, it may be thrown away and fresh vinegar substituted. Good, but not the sharpest vinegar, is the best for pickles.

Cucumbers.—The best are those that are small and green, and those of a quick growth. Turn boiling water on them as soon as picked; let them remain five hours,

and then put them in cold vinegar, with alum and salt in the proportion of a spoonful of the former and a tea cup of the latter to a gallon of vinegar; add vinegars as you add cucumbers; and when you have done collecting cucumbers, turn the vinegar from them, and scald and skim it till it is clear, then put in the pickles and let them scald without boiling for a few minutes, and return them to their vessel while hot. Cucumbers may be preserved in salt or saturated brine, for any length of time and then prepared for pickling by soaking and scalding. In the preparation of these pickles, no salt will be needed in the vinegar. Peppers are added to the vinegar while hot, and before it is turned over the pickles.

Peppers.—Take those that are fresh and green, soak them in salt and water eight or nine days, changing the brine each day, and keeping them in a warm place. If they are not wanted very fiery, make a slit in them and extract the seeds, being careful not to mangle the pepper. If it is desired to stuff them, chop white cabbage fine, season it highly with mace, cinnamon, cloves, and nasturtiums if liked, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Sow them up carefully and put them in cold spiced vinegar. Tomatoes may be treated in the same way, and when green are very good pickled with the peppers. Peppers are one of the best of pickles, but those used must not be allowed to grow hard or tough before gathering.

Nasturtiums.—Gather them when small and green; put them in salt and water, and change them once in three days. When the gathering is done, turn off the brine, and pour on scalding hot vinegar. Season at pleasure, though generally used without.

Mangoes.—These are made of green muskmellons, as late in the season as possible. The common muskmellons make the best mangoes. A small piece is cut from the side, and the seeds carefully scraped out; it is then soaked in salt and water three or four days; when taken out, it is sprinkled on the inside with powdered cloves, pepper, nutmeg, and filled with strips of horse radish, cinnamon, small string beans, small pieces of flag root, nasturtium, small onions, radish tops, &c. The crevices are filled with whole mustard seed.

Cabbages.—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage; put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and alspice may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining. It is necessary to turn the vinegar from the cabbage several times, return it again while hot. This makes them tender. Purple cabbages, the heads not large, but fine and firm, are best for pickling.

Pickling Oysters.—Boil and strain the liquor, first taking the oysters from it. Rinse the oysters and see they are free from pieces of shells. Put in the liquor while boiling; boil them one minute, then take them out of it, and to the liquor put a few pepper corns, cloves and a blade or two of mace; add a little salt, and the same quantity of vinegar as oyster juice. Let the whole boil fifteen minutes and then turn it on to the oysters. If the oysters are to be kept any time, they must be bottled and corked as soon as cold.—*Albany Cul.*

TOAST—BY J. N. MCJILTON.

Fill up, fill up, the shining cup!
Come! fill it to the brim;
Upon the overflowing top
Let not a feather swim.
Fill it quickly, let us drink,
And banish care and sorrow;
'Tis summer now, we'll sport and think
Of wint'ry care—to-morrow.
Away with melancholy now,
And woe's unwelcome tone;
At Pleasure's laughing shrine we'll bow,
While joy shall fill the throne.
Fill up, fill up, the shining cup!
Let intervals be shorter!
Come! fill it brimming to the top,
But let the draught be—WATER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales this week of 50 bales Alabama at 12½ cts. 6 months, and of 140 Georgia Upland at 11½ cts. 6 months. **Timothy seed.**—We note sales to a considerable extent during the week at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

Clover seed.—Some transactions have also taken place in prime Cloverseed at \$4.75 to \$5 per bushel.

Plaster.—Sales of several cargoes this week at \$2.62½ cts. 75 per ton.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland continue light, and transactions are consequently limited.—Throughout the week the demand has been fair for the lower qualities, and the sales embrace all of these descriptions that reached the market at \$4 a 5.50. Occasional sales were also made of the better qualities, within the range of quotations, which we continue, viz: inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a7.50; good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a15. Holders generally are very firm at these rates. There has also been a fair demand for Ohio at about former prices, viz. common to middling \$4.50 a5.25; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a12; prime yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrappery 12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 485 hlds. Maryland; 274 hlds. Ohio; and 17 hlds. Kentucky—total 776 hlds.

Wool.—The sales of the week have been confined to the common descriptions at 30 cents full for washed Native, and 20 cents for unwashed of the same kind. In these qualities the transactions reach about 5000 lbs. We note a sale also of unwashed half blood Merino at 23 cents. A sale of 126 bales Pacific Wool was made at 17 cents round per lb.

Cattle.—About 250 head of Beef cattle were offered this morning at the drove yards, but being generally of inferior quality, only 70 were sold at \$5 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs continue scarce, and we now quote at \$5.19 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—We note a decline in Howard Street Flour. Sales of good standard brands were made from stores at the close of the week at \$5.62½, and holders are asking the same price to-day. A sale has been reported to us however at \$5.50, and another at \$5.56 for a limited parcel. Settlements for receipts have taken place to-day at \$5.50.

There is no stock of City Mills. It could not be bought under \$5.75.

Sales of fresh ground Susquehanna Flour at \$5.75. Some sales have been made at \$5.62½.

Wheat.—No new Wheats have yet reached the market. Prices are declining. We quote old Maryland at \$1.05 a \$1.12, receipts very small. Sales of Pennsylvania reds to-day at \$1.15 and \$1.16.

Sales of Maryland Corn to-day at 66a67 for white and 63a64 for yellow. A parcel of Pennsylvania yellow sold to-day at 63 cts. We quote Md. Rye at 60 cts.

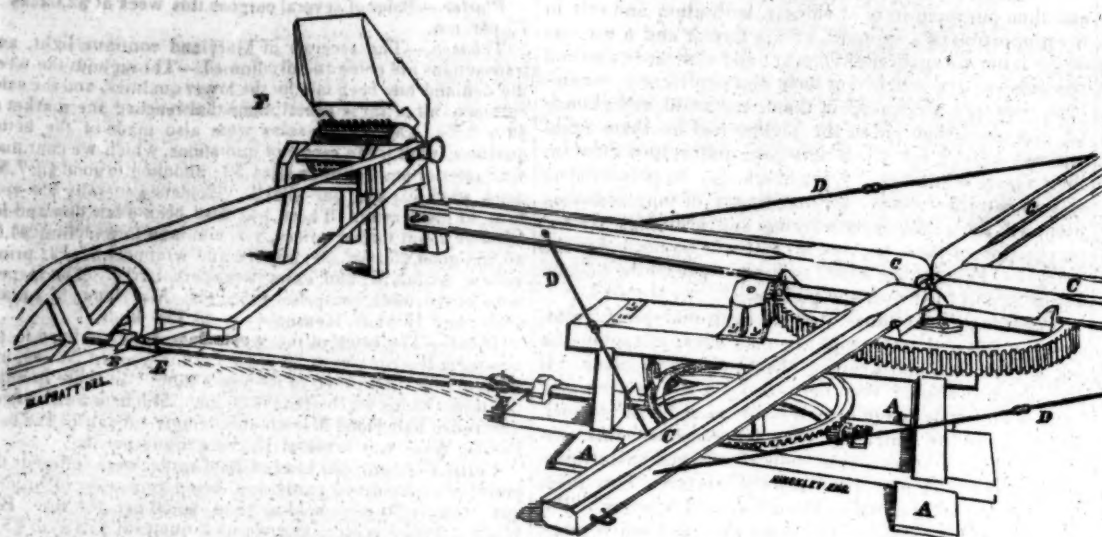
Sales of Md. Oats to-day at 43a45 cts.

Provisions.—We hear of no movement worth naming in provisions of any description, and repeat the prices of last week, viz: Mess Pork at \$12, and Prime at \$9.50; Balt. packed Mess Beef at \$12.50. No. 1 at 9¢, and prime at 8¢ all nominal. Small lots of Western Bacon are selling as last quoted, viz:—Prime assorted at 54 to 6 cents, principally at 54 cents; Hams at 6 to 8 cents; Sides at 54 to 54 cents, and Shoulders at 4 to 4½ cents. Western Lard in kegs is held at 8 cents for No. 1.

At Georgetown on Friday, the price of Flour remained firm and in good demand, sales at \$6.50, for fair standard brands. Wheat also in good demand at the Mills, at from \$1.10 to 1.20, according to quality. Corn and Meal scarce in market, and find ready sales at our quotations. Oats, rye chop and horse feed of all kinds scarce and much wanted.

At Philadelphia, July 9th.—Owing to the light receipts and small stocks the factors have generally advanced the price of Flour to \$5.50 per bbl for fresh ground Penna. and Brandywine with sales to a moderate extent; one or two sales have been made of Penna. not fresh but sound, at 53-8, and sales of Ohio in small parcels at \$5.25. Rye Flour is generally held at 3.25 per bbl, but a few sales have been made at \$3.12½. Corn Meal is firm, and if Corn keeps up will probably advance; we quote Brandywine at \$14 for hds. and \$3 for bbls; Penna. do in hds \$13.25, bbls \$2.75, with sales. The receipts of Grain of all kinds continue moderate, and find prompt sale at 120a122c for prime Penna. red; a sale yesterday from store of 2300 bushels at 120c per bushel; Southern Rye 58c; Penna. do 62a63c; sales early in the week of 2500 bushels yellow Corn at 59a60c, since advanced; a cargo sold to-day at 63c; white Corn is worth 59a60c; and Southern Oats in demand at 40c. It is not likely there will be an increase of receipts of Grain until after harvest. 478 head Beef Cattle at market, principally from the West, sales 5a6½; extra sold at 7c per lb. Tobacco—Some sales have been made this week of Kentucky, principally for export; one lot of 110 hds prime at 8a10c, and 30 hds do. at 9c. Holders are firm, and expect an advance from the probability of a short crop. Cotton.—The sales this week have been very light, the stock continues light, and prices fully maintained by holders.

At New York, July 9th.—During the week the Cotton market has improved, not in price, but in an increased demand for the article. The established prices for the last three days have been, for Upland and Florida, 8a10½; for Mobile, 9a12½; for New Orleans, 8a12. There is no change in rates of Flour, although I think there is not so much firmness consequent upon the more favorable accounts of the crops; the demand is not large. Genesee \$5.50a5.56½; Ohio \$5.31a5.37½; Michigan \$5.31a5.37½; Southern \$5.50 export; a few only have made at a shade lower rates than these. The supplies of Grain are very light.—Sales of 1900 bushels Southern Corn at 62½ cents, and Northern do. at 65 cents.



HORSE-POWER & THRASHING MACHINES.

Mr. SANDS—Sir: The above imperfect cut represents our most approved Horse-power and Thrashing machines, which should be set up in the following manner, viz:—1. Have the ground upon which the machine is to stand made level. 2. Dig trenches sufficiently deep to let the frames A & B into the ground sufficiently deep and apart to allow the long iron shaft E, to connect properly, range horizontally and within an inch of the ground. 3. Place the horse power in those trenches, minding that the shaft E is properly connected; then have said frames well secured by wooden stakes firmly driven into the ground. 4. The long wooden levers C (for the horse to draw by) should next be put on, having them well secured to the main wheel by bolts prepared for the purpose; the long iron stretchers, D, should next be put on, which prevent the shafts from breaking, straining, &c. 5. Screen the large band wheel (attached to from B) from the horse, which may be done by placing two posts horizontally with the wheel, to which nail a few boards

sufficiently high to prevent the horses seeing the same. 6. The Thrashing Machine, F. (Wheat Fan, Corn Husker and Sheller, or any other machine) should be placed on either side, above or below the band-wheel of the horse-power, minding to have it and the pulley of the thrashing machine to range on a line with each other and at proper distance to receive the band which accompanies each machine. 7. Have the horse-power cog-wheels well greased with tallow, and the journals of each machine kept well oiled with sweet or sperm oil, or, to prevent any possibility of the journals becoming dry and hot for want of oil, we recommend that before starting the machines and at daily intervals after, that the caps of the cast iron boxes be taken off and the cavities be filled with lard and candle-wick, which will cause the journals to attract the oil when they require it. 8. If it is desirable to have the power very permanently secured to the ground we recommend that heavy logs be procured which should rest under the frame of the power, and be firmly attached to the same by bolts and wedges. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

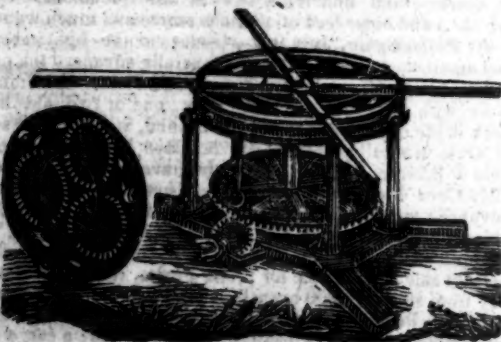
Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00

Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

One that an owner well recommended will hear of an excellent situation by applying at the office of the American Farmer.

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JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Auxiliary to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills.

Straw Cutters, from \$25 to \$30
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Seeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, ma 26.

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450—The owner having no further use for it will take \$150. Apply to

SAML. SANDS.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at a price he can clear under good management in one year. Apply as above. Je 30

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. p 22. 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7*6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

SUPERIOR BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Farmers who are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks of sheep, are referred to those noticed below, which are bred by John Barney, esq. whose fame as a breeder is well established throughout the land:

2 Rams, 5 years old this spring, for which \$50 were offered and refused at the Fair last fall—price \$60 each

1 Ram, 4 years old, got by an imported Ram, out of a full bred imported Ewe, both full bred Leicesters—same price.

These rams are represented as well worth \$100 each. Also, 7 fine Ram Lambs, ready for delivery the latter part of August or Sept.—they were got by the last named ram; price \$30 each.

HOGS—By the same Breeder.

5 pair Pigs, out of a white sow, a celebrated Jersey breed, got by Mr. Barney's Black Skinless Boar—this is allowed to be a very delicate meat for family use; also pigs out of a full bred spotted Berkshire sow, by the Skinless Boar—price of these pigs \$20 a pair.

ALSO—Norfolk Thin Rind Pigs, from Mr. Townsend, of Conn. and Black spotted Berkshires, from Mr. Standish of Albany, and Mr. Townsend of Conn. and from the piggery of Messrs. Stanley, Law, Gorsuch, and others of this vicinity—price \$20 per pair.

Also, Irish Graziers—Woburns—and 3 or 4 pigs of a litter of a very fine Sow got by a Boar which got the mammoth Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last—these pigs are by a Woburn Boar—price of these last litters \$25 a pair

Also, an Imported Chinese Sow, 18 months old, in pig by a full bred Berkshire Boar—\$25. A half Chester and half Berkshire sow 14 mos. old; \$20. A hf China and hf Berkshire do. 18 months old \$25. A Berkshire do. in pig by a Berkshire Boar, 12 mos. old, \$35. Another of same breed in pig by a Boar of same, 8 mos. old, \$22. Also, 3 blk. Berkshire Boars, 8 mos. old, 22 dolls; and a half Irish Grazer and hf white Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, 15 dolls.

Address, post paid, SAML. SANDS,

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdock, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY, June 17 Baltimore.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10. feb 10.

OBEDE HUSSEY.

PLOUGH! PLOUGH!! PLOUGH!!!

A. G. & N. U. MONT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t